

The Middletown Transcript

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PRICE THREE CENTS

OLD BANK'S HISTORY

The Citizen's National Bank Changes Its Name to

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

The Transcript extends its warmest congratulations to the Citizens National Bank, or the Delaware Trust Company, as it is now styled, for its good fortune in having found such an able successor to its former cashier Mr. John S. Crouch who for 31 years so faithfully and well managed its affairs.

Mr. Ladley is not only a fine banker but he is in every way a live, progressive citizen whose coming to our town is proving in many ways a blessing.

A short time ago as our readers know, the Citizens National Bank became the Delaware Trust Company.

We think the event a proper occasion to give a short history of this institution's highly successful career.

The Citizens was first established as a state bank in 1859, remaining such until 1865 when it became a national bank under the National Banking Act, and continued such until the present year 1918.

Its first president was Mr. George Derrickson, and its first cashier, Mr. J. E. McDowell, both holding their positions until 1865. Mr. Derrickson was thereafter a president under the National Charter until 1870.

Mr. J. V. Crawford succeeded him as president from 1870 to 1874; Mr. Henry Clayton was president from 1874 to 1885, at which time he was followed by Mr. Joseph Biggs who still retains that position under the new arrangement, having thus satisfactorily filled that important office for over 31 years, and is still in the saddle as efficient as of yore.

The Bank's cashiers have been as follows: Messrs. J. R. Hall, 1865 to 1885; John S. Crouch; 1885 to 1916; Edward Ladley from 1916 to the recent change to the Delaware Trust Company. Mr. Ladley retains his old office as manager of the new institution.

The following Directors under the old bank have been retained as such for the Trust Company viz: Joseph Biggs, chairman; J. Frank Biggs, C. M. Cochran, A. H. Johnson, D. W. Lewis, George V. Peverley, Jesse L. Shepherd, William G. Taylor, N. J. Williams, James E. Woodall, Jr.

The Citizens National Bank has been a big financial success as the following statement showing the growth of its assets will prove—an increase from 1885 to 1918 of nearly 400 per cent, while this increment in the past 19 years amounts to over 200 per cent! Here are the figures:

TOTAL ASSETS	
1889.....	\$ 297,886.27
1898.....	320,761.87
1908.....	481,416.78
1918.....	1,004,886.84

This gratifying exhibition of the Bank's past and present financial condition, reflects the highest credit upon all the gentlemen who have had the management of its affairs during those years.

The Transcript needs not express its wishes for a future continuance of this prosperity under its new name and functions, for that is so amply assured by the personnel of its present management as to be altogether superfluous.

TRACTORS Solve Labor Problem

In an attempt to solve the labor problem in the State of Maryland and to insure an increase in the wheat acreage, the State council of defense has purchased four tractors to be used in preparing land for wheat by plowing, harrowing, etc. Two of these tractors are being used in Kent County and one each in Cecil and Harford Counties. The routine of the tractors is in the hands of the county agents. The farmers' applications are listed and itineraries for the tractors are made out accordingly.

Charges for the use of the tractors are based on the absolute cost of operation. These charges range from \$2.50 to \$3 an acre for plowing and 50 cents an acre for harrowing or disking. The results thus far have proven entirely satisfactory. Plans are already under way to continue the use of the tractors in the preparation of land for spring crops.

In addition to meeting an emergency, the use of tractors has resulted in the purchase of a number of them by individual farmers and groups of farmers.

Let Us Raise Hogs

(COMMUNICATED)

Mr. Editor:

I see in the papers that a lot of the towns around are allowing the people to raise pigs in their towns. Some people who know say we may have such a scarcity of food this year that we will maybe not have enough to go around, and that it is really possible that some may suffer hunger in this country. All the papers say we will have trouble to feed ourselves and our Allies too, and that we will have to get buy and get more things to get. Pigs are easy to raise and it will help a good bit to let pigs be raised in our town like these other towns do.

Mr. Editor please help us out in your paper wont you? Lots of poor people in this town will thank you to help in this matter.

POOR MAN

DELIGHTFUL MUSICALE

The Forest Church musical reception which was held at the home of Mrs. George Derrickson and Mrs. G. Lindsey Cochran, on Friday evening, of last week, was a noted success, socially, musically and financially. The guests represented literally, every church of our community, and early in the evening the hospitable home was crowded with a representative congenial company.

The musical program including playette, was of unusual distinction, and was one of the finest ever given at any of these receptions, and it was highly appreciated and greatly enjoyed by all present.

After ample justice had been done to the refreshments the company slowly departed, feeling that the best social tradition of the Cochran home had been highly maintained.

The program follows: The programme was announced by Miss Lola Ingram with the "Bugle Call," followed by the Star Spangled Banner, in which the guests all joined. The balance of the programme was rendered in the following order: solo, by Miss Helen McWhorter, "Sunshine of your Smile," solo, by Miss Louise Ratledge, "Forgotten," solo by Master June McWhorter, "My Lassie," solo, by Mrs. Ethel Browne, "The Rosary," Ukelele duet by Miss Lola Ingram and Mr. Billy Myers; solo, by Miss Lola Ingram, "Somewhere a voice is calling;" dialogue, by Miss S. C. Ratledge, Master June McWhorter and Master John Pool; recitation by Miss Susan Ratledge, "Bear Story," duet, by Mrs. J. G. Bragdon and Miss Louise Rasledge, "Whispering Hope," solo with jests, by Miss Lola Ingram, "I am crazy about you." The wit and humor of the dialogue was brought out by Miss Susan Ratledge, June McWhorter and John Pool, to the great delight of the guests.

After the programme, refreshments of ice cream, cake and coffee were served, while music on the ukuleles, and singing, further enlivened the occasion. The door receipts amounted to about thirty-five dollars. The third of the series of entertainments to be given by the Kite Society of the Forest Presbyterian Church will be given on Tuesday evening, April 2d.

TOWNSEND P. & T. MEETING

The Parent-Teachers meeting was held in the Assembly Hall Wednesday evening, and was well attended. The interesting program was well rendered and the school was highly congratulated by Superintendent Cross, who gave a fine lecture in behalf of the welfare of school work and what we as Delawareans must do for our devoted boys fighting for our country.

The programme was as follows: School "Star Spangled Banner;" recitation by Gilbert Huttonson, "Guilty or Not Guilty;" piano solo, Pearl Wells; song by class of girls, "Going Up;" song, Poor Butterfly, by class of 9 girls, dressed to represent butterflies. Mrs. W. H. Keynolds dressed in a Japanese costume sang, "Poor Butterfly," while Miss Edna Carpenter, of Middletown, gave the butterfly dance. During the song Elizabeth Maloney, Edna Hart, Edna Reynolds and Helen Pritchard did the minuet, Gladys and Grace Money, McCabe Harmon and Elsie Powell did a fancy dance; song by class of boys and girls, "Smile, Smile, Smile;" dialogue, "Tattle Wood." Collection amounted to \$8 donated to girls Liberty Club.

Mrs. Clara Lattemus and Mrs. Elizabeth Collins assisted with the entertainment.

"ONLY A VOLUNTEER"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following verses, written by a member of the 20th Engineers, (Forest,) members of which were on the Tuscaria, torpedoed off the coast of Ireland, appears in the current issue of the American Forestry Magazine of Washington:

Why didn't I wait to be drafted,
And led to the train by a hand?
Or put in a claim for exemption?
Or why did I hold up my hand?
Why didn't I wait for the banquet,
Why didn't I wait to be cheered?
While the draftee receives all the credit,
While I only volunteered.

But nobody gave me a banquet,
And never a soul a kind word,
The puff of the engine, the grind of the
wheels,

Where all the good-bye that I heard;
Then off to the training hustled,
To be trained for a good half a year,
In the shuffle abandoned, forgotten;
I was only a volunteer.

Perhaps some day in the future
When my little boy sits on my knee
An I tasks what I did in the world war,
And his big eyes look up at me,
I will have to look into those eyes,
Which at me so trustfully peer,
And tell him that I wasn't DRAFTED,
But was only a volunteer.

New York Times.

THURSDAY MARCH 12, 1918—Public Sale of stock and farming implements by Elwood Williams, 1 mile south Port Penn. D. P. Hutchinson Ave.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

PERSONAL ITEMS ABOUT PEOPLE YOU SEE AND KNOW

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Louise Griffith is visiting in Wilmington.

Miss Mary Droll was in Philadelphia visitor Wednesday.

Mr. J. E. Walls was a Philadelphia visitor Wednesday.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives.

Miss Lillian Ginn spent the week-end with friends in Philadelphia.

Miss Bernice Metten, of Wilmington, visited her parents Sunday and Monday.

Mr. William C. Gallagher, of Wilmington, visited his parents on Sunday.

Mr. William T. Eliason, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mrs. George H. Johnson has returned after a stay with friends in New York state.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Betts and little ones, were guests of relatives at Frederica Sunday.

Mrs. N. J. Williams and Mrs. D. W. Lewis are spending six weeks at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mr. Fennimore Douglas has accepted a position with the Government at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Mrs. Fannie Craddock, of Philadelphia, is visiting her brother Mrs. W. B. Kates and family.

Mrs. Issac Wilson is spending this week with her daughter Mrs. Hattie Eliason in Wilmington.

Mrs. William Palmer and daughter Gertrude, of Clayton, spent Tuesday evening with Mrs. John Smith.

Miss Mildred Hall has returned home after a visit with her aunt Mrs. W. W. Bessell in Wilmington.

Mrs. Arthur Pennewill entertained on Wednesday her niece Mrs. William Bolten, of Earleville, Md.

Private Horace V. Whitlock, of Camp Dix, N. J., is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock.

Miss Madeline Pennington, is spending this week with her sister Mrs. Frank M. Richards in Philadelphia.

Miss Clara Frame, of Dover, was the guest of her grandmother Mrs. Richard Clayton over the week end.

Mrs. Robert A. Peblow visited her husband Sergeant Robert A. Peblow at Camp Dix, N. J. over the week end.

Miss Florence Pennewill spent several days of this week with her aunt Mrs. John Doess, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Reed has returned to her home in Ellendale after a visit with her daughter Mrs. W. S. P. Combs. Mrs. Combs and sons are visiting her mother this week.

Mrs. C. E. Cullen, Mrs. T. S. Fourcier, Mr. John D. Gill and Mr. Claude Fourcier, of this town, and Mrs. W. D. More of Milford, attended the wedding of Miss Sarah Cullen and Mr. Bradford Shaw, in Wilmington, Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ginn on the Levels entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Kane, of Philadelphia, who were recently married. The guests were: Mr. and Mr. Dan M. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Woodcock, Mrs. Dorothy Ginn, of Greensboro, and Mrs. Margaret Ginn and Mrs. Viola Harman, of Townsend.

Mr. Carpenter—Hart Wedding

Miss Karlene, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Edward Hart, of Townsend, was united in marriage to Mr. James H. Carpenter, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Carpenter, Sr., of near town, at the home of the bride's parents at 6:30 o'clock Thursday evening.

Only the immediate families of the contracting parties were present to witness the ceremony which was performed by Rev. Warren A. Burr.

The bride was becomingly attired in a dark blue broadcloth traveling suit with hat to match, and carried a large bouquet of choice carnations and fern.

After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter will reside near Odessa, where the groom will engage in farming.

Whitlock—Lockwood Wedding

Mr. Theodore V. Whitlock, Jr., and Miss Olive H. Lockwood both of this town, were quietly married in Wilmington at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rice, last Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Ritchie.

After a short wedding trip the young couple will reside in Wilmington.

OBITUARY

MRS. RACHEL J. MAILLEY

Mrs. Rachel J. Mailley died at her home in Odessa, Thursday morning, aged 73 years. Death was caused from heart trouble.

The deceased leaves to mourn her death two daughters.

Funeral services will be held at her home this Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment will be made in Drawers cemetery.

Sunday, February 17th, 1918.

10:30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11:45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

6:45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service.

Topic: "What My Church is Doing?" 1 Thess. 1:2-8.

7:30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

You are reminded that during the present month, the yearly collections are being taken for the Boards of Colleges, Education and Freedmen.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, February 17th. The First Sunday in Lent.

Services: 10:30, Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon.

11:45, Sunday School session.

7:30, Evening Prayer and Address

MEETINGS

The Parish Guild will meet at the Rectory, on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

A PASTORAL LETTER

My dear Parishioners:

The season of Lent began with Wednesday of this week, (Ash Wednesday.)

It is perhaps the most momentous Lent our nation has ever known. For some 1800 years it has been observed. Its age is in its favor, for useless institutions do not last. Today Lent is approved by over three-fourths of the Christian world.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Betts and little

WILSON WARNS CENTRAL POWERS

Answers Hertling and Czernin
By Declaring It War of
Emancipation.

ADDRESSES THE CONGRESS

Shows Willingness to Give and Take Somewhat.

Washington.—There can be no peace based upon the German position outlined by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, in his recent address to the Reichstag committee, President Wilson today told a joint session of Congress.

The President reiterated in the strongest language that the German position makes for continuation of the war. The Austro-Hungarian attitude is directly the opposite of that of Germany, the President declared, and he praised the address of Count Czernin, but made it plain that Germany's control and dominance of Austria has prevented Austria being as frank as it must be.

The President's address follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:
On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our principle conceived them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar tones on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin, for Austria, on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statements a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand, and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them, but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Hertling's Reply Confusing.

Count Von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it in not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement.

He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the 23 states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood. He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms.

He seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objections to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which much follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces, with no one but the government of France the conditions under which French territory shall be evacuated, and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland.

In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all round, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if

I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance.

"It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that; doesn't grasp it; is, in fact, living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag resolutions of the 19th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace; not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between states and states.

The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to Congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems each and all affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

"Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind; that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, or whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent.

"Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it; because what we are seeking is peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its removal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

"This war has its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also?

"It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential basis of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by com-

mon agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting.

"He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and states.

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indubitably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must, of course, be conceded that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind.

If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassment of Austria's alliances and her dependence upon Germany.

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

"First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

"Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

"Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and,

"Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

"A general peace erected upon such foundations can be secured we believe by the principles that we regard as fundamental and accepted as imperative, except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible.

"The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety.

"Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delay. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force.

"We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it; we shall not turn back.

"I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation of people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

stated that, while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete mobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

A curious feature of the recent raids on London has been the rapid detection by dogs of the presence of hostile aircraft. Bomb dropping at a distance of three or four miles always causes the dogs in London suburbs to bark.

sular legal and economic relations, indicated a method of direct intercourse between the governments concerned, as well as employment of the commissions of the Quadruple Alliance which already are at Petrograd.

REPORTS 1,832 OF THE SAVED

Still Unable to Account for 345 on Tuscania.

KNOWN LOSS STILL 113 MEN

Secretary of War Expresses Keen Apprehension Of Work Of Rescue By
British Navy—Eighteen Hundred And Thirty-two Officially Accounted For.

Washington.—Eighteen hundred and thirty-two names of American soldiers rescued from the torpedoed liner Tuscania had been reported to the War Department, leaving 345 of the soldiers unaccounted for. No official report has reached the department to change the estimate that all except 113 of the men were saved, but the names have been coming in very slowly over the cables, and there is no assurance as to when the list will be complete.

The preparation of the list, even in its incomplete form represents an aggregate of 140 hours of labor. The War Department has only issued an official roll of those on the ship.

The Committee on Public Information has made no effort to compile a list of the missing, merely issuing lists of survivors. In order to compile a list of missing and unreported, it was necessary to search for each name in both lists, a laborious process dealing with more than 2,000 names.

Still without official details of the attack, the Secretary paid high tribute to the coolness and discipline of the troops. He expressed keen appreciation of the work of rescue by the British Navy.

His statement reads:

"At dusk on the evening of February 5, off the Irish Coast, a torpedo launched from an enemy submarine struck the convoyed liner Tuscania, having on board American troops. Our loss at the latest report appears to be, approximately, 113 men.

"The fine discipline of the men and the efficient handling of a difficult situation by those in command contributed to account for these relatively slight casualties.

"At the same time we must express our profound appreciation for the splendid work of the British Navy in rescuing our forces.

"Notwithstanding the fact that hostile submarines were lurking in the vicinity, the British destroyers rendered every assistance and remained on the scene, succoring our men until all survivors were brought safely ashore.

"At the small ports of Ireland and Scotland where our troops landed, they met with a most warm-hearted reception on the part of the people, who did all in their power to administer every comfort and care."

Latest reports received were that the death list would remain at 113. The list of survivors, which has been coming in slowly, has accounted for just under 2,000 of the 2,177 aboard. This leaves some names still to come in, but it is firmly believed at the War Department that they will make up fully the deficiency between the names received so far and the list of 113 men.

The greatest courage was exhibited by the entire patrol, every man of which fought hard until killed or the enemy had withdrawn.

An American general now commands the sector of the front recently taken over by our troops. When the Americans first entered the sector it was under the command of a French general commanding a certain large unit of the French Army. Now we have control.

In turning the sector over to the American general on February 5 the French commander issued a general order in which he expressed complete satisfaction with our troops and was confident that the sector was in good hands, and, if attacked, would defend it with great valor.

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The failure of the British representatives to get a complete story of the attack is fully explained, in the belief of officers, in their main anxiety to complete the list of dead and missing and saved. A complete detailed report from General George T. Bartlett, military attaché of the American Embassy in London, is expected as soon as the immediate task of caring for the survivors has been finished. The Navy Department is confident that a full report will be sent in by Admiral Sims. The Tuscania, being a British ship under British convoy, Admiral Sims will be supplied with a copy of the British Admiralty's report, which he will forward as soon as received.

According to cable advices from William Endicott, American Red Cross commissioner to England, special efforts are being made by the American Red Cross agents to aid in the work of establishing the identification of the soldiers whose bodies were either picked up or washed upon the Irish Coast.

This work, the cable message said, had been slow so far, because the survivors, who are scattered in four or five ports, have been unable to tell the fate of the others.

"I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation of people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

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The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

For, like a fury, the queen rushed at him, and Clouts, at first solicitous about striking a woman, soon found himself hard put to it to maintain the upper hand, with all his strength and with the use of all the wrestling tricks he knew. He panted as he grappled with her.

"It's all right, marm!" he pleaded. "I'll ask him if he'll see you, if you'll only not lose your head. I didn't mean to put you outside, but orders was orders. I'm only obeying orders, marm. There ain't no need for them hysterics. Now—now, marm!"

He was still fighting madly when suddenly her strength seemed to leave her. Clouts became aware of a spectator of the combat. He glanced sideways hastily, to see Ida standing beside him.

"What is she, Clouts?" whispered Ida.

Clouts scratched his thick head. "I don't rightly know," he answered. "But it's all right, marm. I was just strolling along casual like, when I met her. She ain't no friend of mine, marm. Nor of the captain's," he added, with sly emphasis.

He turned to the queen.

"If you'll take my arm, marm, I'll take you a ways and ask the captain if he'll see you. I can't do no more," he muttered in an audible aside. "I've done the best I knew how for the captain, and now he'll have to make his own excuses. And I can't leave a lady in this here place alone, with all them goings on and juggling with the water like—like Pharaoh."

Five minutes later the little middy, seated on deck, saw Clouts and Ida, apparently risen from the dead, approach the F55. Between them he fancied he saw a gossamer form that scintillated in the sunlight.

There was a space of only a hundred paces between them and the boat when suddenly the ocean appeared convulsed. A wall of water bore down upon the flanks of Fair Island. It rolled toward the submarine, fifty feet high, its mighty crest upreared.

"Run!" shouted Davies.

It was a frantic race between the oncomers and the sea. They gained the submarine with hardly ten seconds to spare. Davies drew them aboard and clasped the hatches down. Next instant the boat was lifted bodily from the beach and spun round like a top.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Unheeded Warning.

On the evening of the same day London was stirred by a sensation which eclipsed even the interest in the progress of the war. The evening newspapers contained, in full, Donald's narration of the approaching ruin of the world.

The second sea lord, receiving Donald's name, came to the conclusion that matters of the most pressing moment must have brought the unknown young American naval officer. He rose from his desk and shook hands with him cordially. "Sit down, Mr. Paget," he said warmly. Then he noticed that Donald was dressed in a nondescript diving suit and that his looks were decidedly wild.

Donald sat down and plunged instantly into the story of the world danger. It did not lose its dramatic interest in the manner of its telling.

"You must stop the war at once," Donald ended. "Unite all nations of the earth, for that is the only way to save the human race. It is a matter of hours, perhaps. Even now these monsters are sending southward."

The second sea lord had been unable to interpose a word by reason of the torrent of impassioned speech that poured from Donald's lips. At first he listened in amazement at what he considered an impudent hoax; then in anger; then, after a brief glance at Donald's face, with absolute passivity.

"I thank you, Mr. Paget," he said, rising, when Donald had ended. "You have done notable work, and England will not forget it. And now, sir, you must be conducted to the prime minister at once, that you may apprise him of these startling events."

He touched his bell, and his secretary, a riper, alert little man, at once appeared. "Excuse me one moment, please," said the second sea lord to Donald.

He whispered with the secretary, whom Donald perceived to glance toward him in a rather apprehensive manner. The secretary came forward, making a preposterously low bow.

"I will conduct you to the prime minister at once, Mr. Paget," he said. "No time must be lost. I am going to have a taxicab called."

Donald addressed the second sea lord again.

"I understand," he said, controlling himself with an effort of will. "Very well, my lord, I shall say no more at this time. On you will rest the responsibility. And you will repent this bitterly within a day or two."

And he walked quietly out of the office, leaving the second sea lord and the secretary staring at each other. He was at the bottom of the starway before they had recovered their self-possession. Then the sea lord snatched up his telephone.

A curious haze was creeping up from the Thames, spreading perceptibly from corner to corner. It blotted out the redness of the evening clouds and hung overhead like a great, smoky pall. A newsboy rushed past, shouting. Donald saw the contents of the placard that swung before him. It mentioned a series of local explosions which had been occurring along the east coast of England.

Donald was trying to locate a hotel. He groped his way from corner to corner, clinging to the railings of areas and pillars of houses.

He had reached some open space, which he imagined to be Trafalgar square, but it was impossible to cross. Carts, carriages, omnibuses, stalled by the fog, loomed up on every side. Horses stood snorting invisibly, a few inches away. Drivers struck out with their whips promiscuously. Men were shouting, women screaming. Panic had begun. All knew that this was not one of those rare black fogs that descend upon London.

Then it was that the news of the man-monsters began to filter through the crowd.

A man announcing himself, through a megaphone, to be the police commissioner, ordered all to remain still until star bombs could be set off. Nobody heeded him, and his efforts to stay the panic were unavailing. The mob had begun to flow in one direction, sweeping all before it.

Donald had been swept along with it, and then left, stranded and jammed by the human torrent, into a small recess. In front of him he felt a parapet.

He tore himself away and was lost in the crowd. Donald hoisted himself to the parapet, scrambled to the outer coping, and clung there. The shrieking mob rushed past and never touched him. Then there came the sound of a mighty explosion, a long volume of resounding thunder. It went rolling down the river like the discharge of a thousand cannon.

And then, as a flood from a hose-pipe, a burst of water from the skies deluged the city. It boiled through the air with hissing lashes, as if the portals of the firmament were broken open. The grinning face of the moon broke through the smoky pall. Suddenly the stars appeared. And it was calm, clear weather.

A roar of relief seemed to go up from the throats of the multitude. And very slowly the traffic began to resume its course again.

What had happened, as scientists afterward surmised, was this: The hydrogen, increasing until it attained a certain chemical relationship to the oxygen of the atmosphere, had exploded where it was densest, in contact with fire, as in a laboratory. But the explosion instantly generated water as the two gases met. Hence followed the deluge.

But as yet the government was only dimly beginning to understand that this was some unknown natural force and not a contrivance of the enemy. They did not know until Donald presented himself in the office of the second sea lord at nine o'clock.

The second sea lord grasped him by the hands.

"There isn't time to say more than that I apologize," he said. "The government has been searching for you since daylight. We've cabled Washington, and they have placed you at our disposal. You are the only man who can advise us and—*the prime minister wants you immediately. And that's no joke this time!*"

CHAPTER XV.

The Battle of the Dogger.

Within the next three days a series of phenomena occurred which left no doubt as to the dangers which were menacing the human race.

Before noon messages began to pour in from all parts of the country and from the fleet. The admiral in command of the home squadron wired that a torpedo-boat destroyer had approached him under a flag of truce, with the singular statement that the ocean had receded all along the Baltic littoral, leaving a vast swamp of mud-sand, in which ships were embedded. The Zuyder Zee no longer existed. A spur of land extended from the dogger bank nearly to Ostend. He proposed a temporary armistice.

By evening reports were telegraphed that an army of the monsters had landed upon the shores of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, had crossed the Wash, which became first a swamp, then an inundation, and was moving along the river beds toward Cambridge, stripping the land of vegetation.

By nightfall all communication between London and the eastern counties

"TO BE CONTINUED."

by the waves, nevertheless held tight. The locked rudder prevented her from submerging.

Within the messroom the queen of the swarm was housed securely. She was almost invisible, and not at all visible by daylight. A silent, phantom figure, she created fear and awe in each of them. They did not know what her connection with the swarm might be. They knew she had no human intelligence.

From his position upon the highest point of Fair Island, MacBeard saw the swarm vanish at sea. He saw the F55 start in their wake, and threw up his hands and raved. Coward as he was, he could not let his last hope slip from him like that.

He was the loneliest man in the world, as he had always been. But he had not known it or cared. He had rebelled against the human race. He was the modern Cain; he had plotted the ruin of the world, over which he was to rule, godlike. But that was because he had set eyes upon Ida Kennedy.

The thought of her renewed his courage. He found his motorboat upon the shore, uninjured by the inundation, since the point of rock had acted as a



He Saw the F55 Start in Their Wake.

breakwater and protected it. Within a few minutes he had filled his great gasoline reservoir with a supply sufficient for several days, and set out in pursuit of the herd. He knew that he could easily outdistance the submarine.

Presently he came upon the monsters. Their first wild dash had taken them in all directions, so that little vapor had formed, but now they were beginning to congregate, and a wall of black cloud, rising in the distance, indicated their direction.

The monsters made no effort to molest him, but they would not, at first, heed his tuning fork. Later, however, he managed to assemble a small bodyguard about him.

MacBeard pursued them down the east coast of England. His boat, hidden in the cloud, remained undetected by the patrol vessels.

It was not until the second morning that he guessed where the herd would make its main rendezvous.

It was a simple deductive process, though nobody else had thought of it. It was the Dogger bank, swarming with fish, which would provide the monsters with food.

He believed that, once the first dash of the monsters was over, they would obey his call again. And his first summons proved successful beyond his expectations. Exhausted by their dash southward, numbers of the herd congregated about the motorboat to the G sound, which was perceptible to them for a much greater distance than the tone carried to the human ear.

From within a radius of twenty miles a cloud rolled upon the motorboat, until MacBeard, invisible in the heart of its blackness, like some arch-devil, controlled his devil crew.

This cloud was quickly seen by the rear-admiral's patrol vessels, while if had this disadvantage—it prevented MacBeard from discovering the F55 as she slipped past on her way southward.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PULLED THEIR COLLARS OFF

If Paris Women Wore Too Large a Neck Piece Other Women Forcibly Removed Them.

In Paris, at one time, the people dropped their extravagance, and "if a woman ventured to wear too large a collar, the other women would pull it off." Henry VIII—as he did with everything he set his mind to—interfered with the dress of his subjects to some purpose and brought forward an act against wearing costly apparel.

A few years later the law became more stringent still. Philip and Mary compelled attention not only by fines, but went so far as to send offenders to prison. Elizabeth saw that the people were reckless with their money, and caused an act to be passed which declared that anyone who sold foreign apparel to persons having less than £3,000 a year in land or fees, except for ready money, should forfeit every penny of the price.

Ladies wore hats, hats and caps of every conceivable shape. They were careful as to their hair, and they had a fine assortment of wigs at hand. Elizabeth herself sometimes wore red hair, and then reverted to black for a change. It so happened that trade in the cap line fell off considerably because caps went out of fashion.

His Only Solution.

Richard was playing with a toy machine. His mother heard an unusual commotion and hurried to the room. On entering she found poor Petie, his doll, with a broken head. In reply to her questions as to what had happened to Petie, Richard only shook his head and mumbled each time: "Itch, ruff-neck."

Many Can Answer Her.

Will you tell me what way I can get rid of my character—Lady Gregory.

You Must Stop This War at Once!

had ceased. The telegraph poles were washed out of the sodden ground. The approach of the herd was measured by the haze.

Already poultry and domestic animals were being devoured. There were reports that children had been seized from riverside houses. The docks, the shores of Essex and the Thames estuary were abandoned. The flats were a level stretch of water, above which the steeples of the churches stood out as isolated landmarks.

Everywhere the war had been halted by a short armistice. The governments of the civilized world devoted their whole attention to the consideration and solution of this new and stunning problem.

In the meantime there had been a good deal of activity on Fair Island.

The tidal surge created by the departure of the herd soon subsided, breaking into a choppy, turbulent sea. The F55, tossed and battered as she was

"EYES FOR NAVY" FROM THE PUBLIC

CIVILIANS HAVE SENT IN 6,000 GLASSES OF VARIOUS KINDS, BUT MORE ARE NEEDED.

APPEAL TO PRIVATE OWNERS

General Crozier on Age Limit Enlargement of Selective Service Law—License Required to Ship Goods Abroad by Parcel Post.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Over 6,000 glasses have been received by the navy in response to its call through the newspapers for binoculars, spyglasses, telescopes, sextants, and chronometers. There is urgent need for many more.

Heretofore the United States has been obliged to rely on foreign countries for most of its supply of such articles. These channels of supply being closed, it has been necessary to appeal to the patriotism of private owners for "eyes for the navy."

All articles should be tagged with name and address of the donor and sent to Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, care of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. Those not suitable will be returned to senders. Careful records will be kept of accepted glasses so they may, if possible, be returned at the termination of the war.

As the government under the law cannot accept services or material without payment, \$1 will be paid for each article accepted.

Discussing enlargement of the age limit for selective military service, Provost Marshal General Crozier said:

"A pronounced majority of the boards favor some enlargement, but there is great diversity of opinion as to the proper age limit. Nineteen and thirty-five are perhaps the limits most frequently suggested; but some recommend forty or forty-five years as the upper limit. There is a distinctly stronger demand for raising the maximum age than for lowering the minimum."

General Crozier estimates that 1,850,388 acceptable single men would be made available by an increase in the age limit to include men up to forty-five years. The estimate places the number of acceptable single men between eighteen and twenty-one years at 1,546,233. The number of probably acceptable single men already registered, but not called, is 1,321,843. According to these figures, should the age limit be enlarged to include men from eighteen years to forty-five years, inclusive, 4,257,516 physically and otherwise qualified unmarried men would be open for call to service.

The war trade board is calling attention to the fact that license is required to ship abroad goods on the conserved list, even when sent in small quantities by parcel post. In many cases this has been done by persons ignorant of the president's proclamation concerning exports, or who do not know of the many articles which may be exported only under license.

For violation of a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, form the penalty. Licenses may be applied for at the bureau of exports, Washington, D. C., or any of its branches which are located at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Nogales, El Paso, Eagle Pass, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and New York.

A copy of a broadside forbidden in Germany has reached the committee on public information. It is a single sheet of foolscap size, printed on both sides, and bears a coarsely executed woodcut representing a soldier in arms, a workman in a blouse, and a woman shoving a rock off a precipice, beneath which is seen the head and bust of the emperor, crowned and sceptered and mustached, looking up in terror at the fate impending. The last paragraph of the text is as follows:

Man of toll, awake from slumber! Recognize thy growing might. All the wheels will lose their motion. Without a strong arm's devotion, Down with the war! Down with the government! Peace: Freedom! Bread!

Persons in military service are permitted, under certain restrictions, to write for publication in newspapers and magazines. They may not receive payment for material furnished by them.

All letters containing matter for publication written by men in service must be sent through officers, who will delete all references capable of furnishing important information to the enemy.

Regular newspaper correspondents not in military service are not required to submit copy for censorship, being guided by the requests for secrecy published by the committee on public information. If these are ignored the privileges of the camp may be withdrawn in the discretion of the camp commander.

None of these rules apply to troops in France, where the commanding general of the expeditionary forces will establish such regulations as are necessary.

Wood pulp is being manufactured into cloth in Germany, according to advances received by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The pulp is spun into a thread and then woven into a fabric, the warp of which is linen thread. It is said to be durable and to stand washing five or six times. It is utilized for clothing of all kinds, but especially for underwear.

Newspapers in Italy are now regulated by the government as to size and price. With some exceptions daily papers must not contain more than four pages, and ten times a month they must be published in two pages. Returns by dealers must not exceed ten per cent of the number of copies furnished.

In France decrees have been issued

STATE AND PENINSULA

Last year's potato crop was the largest ever produced in the United States.

The new pier at Ocean City has been badly damaged by ice, and it is feared, may be carried away.

Wilmington Board of Education has decided to pay Pulaski Hall for \$24,000 and convert it into a public school.

A complete agricultural census of Delaware is to be made under the direction of M. O. Pence, of Wilmington.

Members of Wilmington Typographical Union No. 123 help their thirty-seventh annual banquet at the Hotel Nobis.

S. E. Shanahan, editor of The Star-Democrat, Easton, has been elected president of the Delmarva Press Association.

The Delaware "Little Legislature," or legislative auditing committee, has completed its work and submitted its report.

Elisha R. Bramble was arrested in Wilmington for the authorities of Cambridge, Md., who say he failed to register for the draft.

At the farm sale of George Deputy, near Kirkwood, horses sold at \$200 and upward, and cows from \$80 to more than \$100 each.

Bridgeville citizens have petitioned the Post Office Department, asking that the midnight train from the north stop there to discharge mail.

Following a mad-dog scare, Milton Council has posted an order that all dogs found on the streets within the next 30 days will be shot.

Archie Lynch, of Selbyville, and Robert Short, of Georgetown, have been appointed Sussex county members of the State Drainage Commission.

Farmers at Georgetown are being offered 35 cents a basket to contract for this year's crop of tomatoes, while at Millsboro 45 cents is being offered.

Frank Greco has purchased the Farmer's farm, near Milford, for \$15,000, and will build a large canning factory, basket factory and sawmill on the place.

Despite the fuel Administrator's warning, some Wilmington retailers are selling coal at 13 cents for 10 pounds, according to the complaint made by the Fuel Committee.

There are many discussions as to whether this is the most severe winter on record. We cannot decide the question, but we do know this one has been severe enough for us.

Theodore T. Martin, of Danville, Ind., has been appointed to succeed Howard T. Ruble as State Leader of Boys and Girls Clubs in the Division of Extension at the Delaware College.

Interest in the Farm Bureau organization throughout Kent County is steadily on the increase. In nearly every district, community organizations have been formed and active work begun.

A truck route will shortly be established from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to towns in Lancaster and Chester counties, Pa., to furnish the people of those sections with fish, oysters, fruits, and vegetables from Maryland.

Notices have been posted through the marshes surrounding the ammunition storerooms at Pigeon Point warning all persons not to traverse them at night, as the United States soldiers on guard have orders to shoot to kill.

Under a special dispensation Franklin Lodge of Free Masons, at Georgetown, gave the three Blue Lodge degrees in one evening to Sergeant Norman Jones, of the Delaware Pioneers, preparatory to his departure for France.

The Public Utility Commissioners had public hearing on the request of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Transportation Company to increase its rates for light and power current, but decided to defer action until it obtains more data concerning costs of operating.

At a meeting recently of the Kent County Protective Association, which was organized in 1883, it was decided to discontinue the organization and Messers. Thomas C. Roe and George M. Fisher were appointed to distribute the funds in hand, between \$1200 and \$1400 which has accumulated in the past 36 years.

Former Governor Charles R. Miller was elected at Washington, on Saturday afternoon, to succeed his son, Major Thomas W. Miller, as the Delaware member of the National Republican Congressional campaign committee. This committee conducts to elect United States senators and representatives in the various states.

Notwithstanding that at the price of wheat set by the Government there is more money to be made in growing corn or other crops, farmers in Sussex County have decided, for patriotic reasons to grow more wheat than the country has ever before produced. The present acreage of spring wheat is the largest ever sown so far, having been doubled over last year. The same farmers have now pledged county agents that each will plant a third more for next year. Where no wheat was grown before, farmers are now growing anywhere from 20 to 40 acres, although the same field would make them more money in some other crop.

A shortage in attendance of the upper classes of colleges this year does not indicate retrogression.

We can think of but one argument in favor of 3-cent postage. Discourage mail of poets.

It is said that the men in the trenches need new uniforms every month.

Public Sale!

The Public Sale of Stock, Farming Implements and Household Furniture on "Bread and Cheese Island" Farm, between Newport and Stanton, will be held

Thursday, February 21st, 1918

At 12 o'clock noon.

E. A. HUGGINS

Public Sale!

The undersigned, will positively sell without reserve at Public Sale, at "Cochran Grange," one mile west of Middletown.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1918

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Sharp,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

15 Head of

Horses, Mules, Colts

No. 1. SPIDER, blue roan mare, in foal to Jack, 6 years old.

No. 2. ELSE, bay mare, in foal to Jack, 9 years old.

No. 3. LADY, sorrel mare, in foal to Jack, 8 years old.

No. 4. TOBE, black horse, good worker, 9 years old.

No. 5. BARNEY, black horse, Percheron stock, fine worker, 7 years old.

No. 6. S. ERMAN, bay horse, Percheron stock, 4 years old.

No. 7. RUSSELL, bay horse, good driver or worker, 4 years old.

No. 8. APRIL, sorrel mare, Percheron stock, bred to Jack, 3 years old.

Nos. 9 and 10. KATE and DINAH, pair of bay mules, 12 years old, weigh about 1100 lbs. each, for all around team hard to beat.

No. 11. FLASH, black mule, 3 years old, unknown.

No. 12. TOPSY, yearling Mule, light color.

No. 13. ZIP, weanling mule, color black.

No. 14. PETE, weanling mule, color black.

No. 15. STARLIGHT, black Spanish Jack, 9 years old, guaranteed, sure foal writer, he has left as nice a lot of colts in this community and surrounding country as ever was dropped and one wishing to see him before day of sale are welcome. Mr. Julian G. Cleaver has sold two of his colts recently coming 3 years old and unbroken, for \$400.

19 Head of

Cattle

Consisting of high grade Holstein cows and Heifers, one pure bred Holstein Bull, 7-8 white, 15 Milch cows, 2 one year old Heifer, with calf. Three Yearlings.

NOTICE—I wish to say as regards this herd of cattle that with a few exceptions they are cows that I raised myself, and taken as a whole I do not think there is a better herd of grade Holsteins in the State, the dams of the most of them are cows that will give from 40 to 50 pounds of milk per day with an average test of 4 per cent. butter fat. Some of these cows were on test during the year 1916. On day of sale will produce records to show the net profit of each cow that was on test. One of the cows is a pure bred registered Holstein and will have calf by her side on day of sale. Anyone wishing to look them over may do so.

HOGS—Four Poland China brood sows will farrow about March 1st. One Gilt brood sow and 7 pigs. 12 shoots weighing 90 to 100 pounds.

Farm Implements

One new Ontario grain drill, 13 hoe, has drilled 200 acres; 1 McCormick binder, 1 Oliver gang plow, 2 No. 40 Oliver plows, 2 walking cultivators, 3 sulky cultivators, 1 two-section spring-tooth harrow, 1 three-section spring-tooth harrow, 1 wood frame drag harrow, 1 sled corn cutter, 1 cow, 2 mow, 1 wood conditioner, 2 hay rriggers, 1 hay tedder, 2 4-6 wagon harness, lot of plow harness, bridles, collars, two and three-horse trees, single trees, hedge knives, corn knives and shovels.

PRODUCE—Potatoes and onions by the bushel.

Terms of Sale

Sums of \$20 and under, cash will be required, on that amount 10 months credit will be allowed the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled.

J. S. MOORE.

EUGENE RACINE, Auctioneer.
JOHN P. COCHRAN, Inside Clerk.
CHARLES F. BEASTON, Outside Clerk.



THE MAN WHO SHAVES HIMSELF

knows the desirability of using only the best shaving accessories. If cheap, adulterated preparations are used, there is bound to be trouble. We have everything for the man who shaves, and all that a woman delights to have on her toilet table, and whatever we sell is made of the purest materials.

A shortage in attendance of the upper classes of colleges this year does not indicate retrogression.

We can think of but one argument in favor of 3-cent postage. Discourage mail of poets.

It is said that the men in the trenches need new uniforms every month.

The Transcript, \$1.00

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON THURSDAY THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

All that certain piece or parcel of land with the brick dwelling thereon being erected, and numbered 817 Anchorage street, situate in the city of Wilmington and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Anchorage street at the distance of one hundred and eleven feet westwardly from the westerly side of Strand street, thence northwardly parallel with Strand street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the east seventy-two feet and four inches to a point in the southerly side of a three feet wide alley extending parallel with Anchorage street; thence westwardly along the southerly side of said alley fourteen feet to a corner, thence southwardly parallel with Strand street and passing through the middle of the party wall of the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the west seventy-two feet and four inches to the aforesaid northerly side of Anchorage street, and thence there by eastwardly fourteen feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof within these bounds what they may. Said aforesaid three feet wide alley extending parallel to Anchorage street and running into another alley beginning at a point on the northerly side of Anchorage street at the distance of eighty feet from the westerly side of Strand street, thence extending northwardly at a width of three feet and parallel to Strand street seventy-five feet and four inches. Together with the uninterrupted right and privilege to the use of the two three feet wide alleys aforesaid with others entitled thereto in common forever.

Sized and taken in execution as the property of Valeryan Duchatkiewicz, his wife, and Helen Duchatkiewicz, his wife, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Feb. 4, 1918.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING, MONDAY, FEB. 25th, 1918

From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, FEB. 23d, 1918

From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 22d, 1918

From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum, on all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH, Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

OF—

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,

EVERY MONDAY,

During FEB. 1918,

From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON, Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

Harry Smith

Up-to-date

Plumbing,

Steam Fitting,

Pump Repairing, &c.

A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed, Phone.

NORTH BROAD STREET,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed



Our Furniture</div

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high pressure occupations. Bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disorders, kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Virginia Case

Alex. Umberger, 55, of 10th St., W., says: "I had a steady, dull ache across the middle of the back. Heavy work and heavy lifting brought on the trouble. The kidney secretions were irregular and painful in passage, and at times, the backache was so severe, could hardly sit. When it was hard for me to get out of bed in the morning. Doan's Kidney Pills strengthened my back, and regulated my kidneys, and the benefit has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

You can't win a war with a game of conversation or a guessing contest.

Only a few things that are worth having are to be had for the asking.

A woman always knows more than her neighbor and she knows that she knows it.

Constitution generally indicates disorders of stomach, liver and bowels. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills restore regularity without griping. Adv.

A Pic.

"And why should I give you a kiss?" "Scientists say a man needs sweets," "What of it?" "I'm going without sugar. Now's your time to encourage patriotism, girlie."

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries—Adv.

Matter of Seniority.

Anna and Evelyn were cousins and both had uncles in the war. Being quite little neither of the two knew much about sergeants or any other officer. One day Anna said: "My uncle is sergeant over a hundred men," and Evelyn quickly answered: "Oh, that's nothing. My uncle's top sergeant over 150 mules."

He Took His Tin Hat Off.
A man staggered down the trench with blood running over his face and over his uniform. There was so little room at this point that he had to flatten against the wall to permit him to pass. Close behind was another soldier with a small red cross on his sleeve, not a Red Cross nurse as they never are at the front. He started to tell us that the wounded man had just taken his helmet off—but the wounded man preferred to tell the story himself. "I just took off me hat to let scratch me blooming top piece when whang, shrapnel. And now it's me back to blighty under me own power." He wobbled on—London Chronicle.

Surely Meatless Day.

They didn't violate "meatless day" after all.

Food conservation bath its heroes and heroines no less than war.

A young housewife bought herself a lamb stew, and that evening set it forth for the delectation of her husband.

The stew was mostly lamb bone, the husband thought, as he searched the dish for a bit of meat.

His probe proved unsuccessful.

But he didn't say anything.

Neither did his wife, but she was thinking a lot.

All of a sudden the husband spoke up.

"Why, this is meatless day!" he gasped, horror struck in remembrance.

His wife looked sadly at the dish.

"It is," she said, grimly.



Your comfortable, healthy well-to-do neighbor uses
INSTANT POSTUM instead of coffee. Ever ask him the reason?

Might be worth while—especially if you are one of those with whom coffee doesn't agree.

There's a Reason!

SPRING GOWNS AT HOME AND ABROAD

New York.—That large segment of people on this continent, called society, which means those who have money to indulge in what they wish to do, has been unable to decide between two problems.

They did not know whether it was best to fight out the cold of heatless houses in the North or to take their chances of getting South within a few days after they started. Each case brought its train of evils. Each situation was full of discomfort.

The majority of them shrugged their shoulders with the trick we are trying to learn from the French and used the phase that has become incorporated in our language, "dans la guerre, comme la guerre."

The dressmakers, who must be opportunists, divided their time between offering stay-at-home clothes that looked as though they were intended for a Siberian winter, and thin apparel that is always associated with the sands of Palm Beach in February.

Havana presents more novelty than the two fashions. America is evidently striving to produce a silhouette of her own, and she is trying it out at the Southern resorts. It consists of a straight, narrow skirt and a short Eton jacket, or a drapery of material that suggests such a jacket. She is destroying all severity of line by adding ruchings, plaited ribbons and various kinds of ornamentation that break the surface and do not sharply outline it.

The Spring Materials.

There is a patriotic effort made by the American dressmakers to bring in such fabrics as are produced by our cotton mills.

The use of the gayly colored calicos of the South which have been worn by the negroes for generations, has been advocated, and the use of the bandanna handkerchief for trimming. It is quite possible that the northern part of the country has never quite realized the beauty of the cheap fabrics that are turned out in bales by the Southern mills.

Calico has never come into its own in this country, although Paul Poiret invented it more than any other national fabric that we offer. There is an effort being made to introduce it at the Florida resorts this spring, and it may come about that we shall see it in a great variety of costumes late in the season.

Jersey is rampant, and when made of artificial silk threads or of thin worsteds, it holds its own in an amazing manner. The novelty Jersey shows a cream or oyster white background with large and rather grotesque ornament woven into it or applied by means of small beads.

All the Chinese fabrics have been reinstated. Shantung in its khaki color has again been found an admirable material, especially when its dullness is enlivened by a bit of Native blue, deep scarlet and sometimes with combination of black and orange.

Georgette crepe has a powerful position. It has taken on a bit of kinship to the embroidered jersey by having stamped circles or interlaced rings dripping across its surface. It comes in odd colors of light blue with tones of deeper blue.

Brilliantly printed silks, usually of American make, are put back into the spring fashions, although they need an artist to incorporate them in a costume. The world is rather weary of the Futuristic designs, as they have been commonized in these silks to an alarming degree. The Italian striping is preferred, especially when used as a sash, as a turnover collar or as facings to the wide Italian sleeves that the French designers have pressed upon their public. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Pumpkin Yellow Blouse.

Pumpkin yellow handkerchief linen is developed into a manish-tucked front, sleeveless blouse to wear with a navy suit whose jacket is short and boxlike.

MAKE USE OF THE REMNANTS

Transparent Affair, All Ribbons, Fur and Lace, Delightful and Appropriate for a Gift Occasion.

One of those delightful feminine affairs which so many women are relinquishing these days as luxuries can be made from scraps of remnants, leaving one's conscience entirely at rest.

It is a transparent affair, all ribbons, fur and lace. To make it you will need three yards of inch-wide ribbon cut into nine-inch pieces. Then you will need a piece of fur, preferably white, or swansdown would do, too. Also a piece of lace three-quarters of a yard in length and about five inches deep and six rosebuds will be required.

The fur is sewed into a circlet for the head, and attached at intervals of an inch are the 12 strips of ribbon. The ends of the ribbon are gathered up for a pompon on the crown of the head. A bit of sewing silk wound around them will hold them in the desired position. The ends should be required.

It is a lovely new shade in veiling which will interest the women. It is called "snow gray," which is a much prettier expression than "city snow," which is nearer the truth, one must admit. And speaking of colors, there is a beautiful shade to combine with African brown to give it life, and that is jade or any of the lovely new blue-greens or green-blues, whichever one chooses to regard them.

A New Shade.

There are some charming pieces of neckwear in the shops—neckwear and wristwear, too, for the wrist ruffles that go with the stocks are a distinctive feature. The neckwear consists of a stock of black satin, on a high, wired collar of swiss or organdie. The collar fits high and close to the neck at the back, but the front turns down over the black satin stocks. To the collar is attached a double ruff, jabot-like, but quite stiff and starched. Little wristlets go with the collar. They consist of narrow, frilled ruffles, starched, that fasten snugly about the wrist. Sometimes they are headed with a band of narrow black satin and sometimes they are just basted into the end of the sleeve.

Wrist Ruffles.

Fashion is indulging her caprices in most wonderful bits of lingerie and they are a delight to behold, says a writer in the New York Herald. She is hoping, too, that even her most conservative followers will be convinced that they are practical to wear because of their comfortable lines.

Lingerie seems lovelier than usual this year, because there are so many patient French fingers whose only means of livelihood is the making of dainty garments. Pajamas fashioned along Chinese models offer wide opportunities for handwork. Pale blue crepe is utilized for the development of a most unusual pair of pajamas, the trousserette being finished at the lower edge with a deep hem of black satin. The jacket is in square effect, bound front and back, armholes and neck, with satin. There are no sleeves. In fact, the fashionable trend is toward the sleeveless sleeping garment. By

giants argue that it is more healthful, while designers declare that it offers a wider field for individual development.

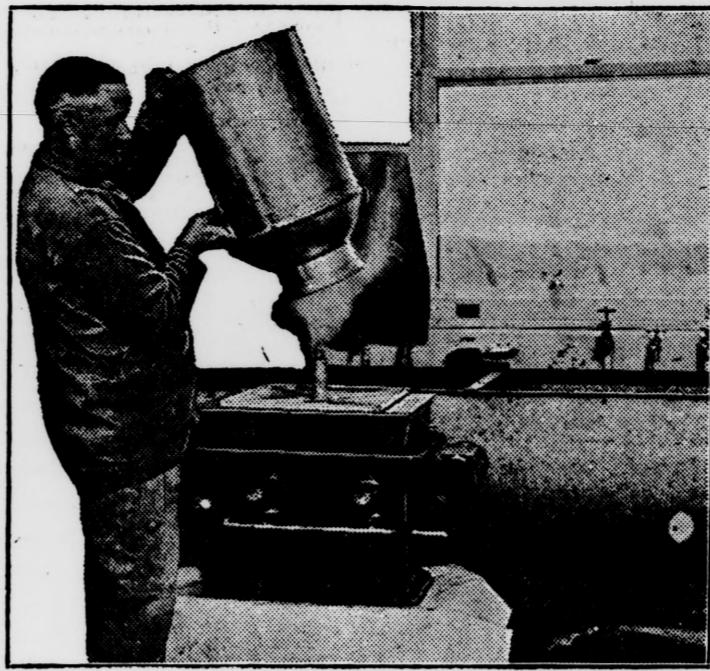
Hood Collars on Sweaters.

Hood collars on sweaters, with the same shape repeated for the cuffs, are seen and are finished with long tassels.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

A STEAM GERM-KILLER FOR SMALL DAIRIES



Placing a Milk Can Over the Home-Made Sterilizer—It Can Be Used on the Kitchen Stove.

DEVICE INSURES CLEANSED MILK

Steam Destroys Disease Germs and Injurious Bacteria.

SMALL OUTFIT EASILY MADE

Tests Show Five-Minute Treatment of Dairy Utensils is Sufficient—Two-Burner Wickless Kerosene Stove is Useful.

STEAM DESTROYS DISEASE GERMS AND INJURIOUS BACTERIA.

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JURORS DRAWN

Jurors for the next term of New Castle County Court, which will be open on March 4 have been chosen. Petit jurors of General Sessions will report for service on March 5 and jurors for the Court of Oyer and Terminer will report on March 11. Next Friday, February 15, has been set for Plead Guilty Day.

Jurer Commissioners Robert D. Kemp and Acting Jury Commissioner John Nevin, the latter substituting for Jury Commissioner David C. Rose, who is spending the week in Florida, have drawn the juries as follows:

SUPERIOR COURT AND COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PETIT JURY

First district—Edward Abbott, Robert T. Davis, James H. Green, John C. Kersey.

Second—Michael F. Cannon, William J. Hanley Harry F. Mellon, J. Chester Moore.

Third—John B. Connell, John J. Donovan, Victor Gibheart, James B. Gibney.

Fourth—William Longacher, William J. Lutz, Benjamin Rawnsley, William Abberger.

Fifth—Sylvester Healey, Harry E. Link, Edward S. McAtee, Richard C. McMullan.

Sixth—Courtland Rice, Jacob R. Welden.

Seventh—Alfred L. Craig, William King.

Eighth—Warren E. Collins, Frank F. Yearsley.

Ninth—George Frederick, Bruce Green.

Tenth—Alexander Goudiss, Thomas Slack.

Eleventh—Theodore Laws, Jr., Edward O. Walton.

Twelfth—Harry Armstrong, William G. Kane.

Thirteenth—John W. Corrow, Jr., Harry Ellison.

Fourteenth—Robert F. Beardsley, Winfield Lattomus.

Fifteenth—John R. Francis, Richard E. Long.

ADDITIONAL PETIT JURORS

First district—Charles C. Coleman.

Second—George H. Grantland.

Third—W. Scott Vernon.

Fourth—Harry S. Pogue.

Fifth—Joseph F. Emory.

Sixth—Herbert F. Weldin.

Seventh—John R. Lyman, Jr.

Eighth—Frank B. Mote.

Ninth—Robert Matherell.

Tenth—Joseph Barnes.

Eleventh—Harry M. McCormick.

Twelfth—Willis Lewis.

Thirteenth—Uria P. Ginn.

Fourteenth—Edward Garrett.

Fifteenth—George H. Bradley.

OVER AND TERMINER

First district—Leo J. Dugan.

Second—George H. Hogue, Harry P. Lawrence.

Third—Donald H. Ashbrook, Walter W. Bacon.

Fourth—J. Frank Griffith, William M. Mask, Jr.

Fifth—Allen H. Ainscow, James P. Ford.

Sixth—Charles D. Bird, Robert E. Bunting.

Seventh—Frank Lewis, Robert Walker.

Eighth—Jacob H. Welch, Frank A. Buckingham.

Ninth—George M. Clark, James Crow.

Tenth—William H. Bradley, John M. Hance.

Eleventh—George Schrader.

Twelfth—James McCoy.

Thirteenth—Frank H. Pool.

Fourteenth—J. Harper Lynam.

Fifteenth—George R. Lofland.

It isn't your town—it's you.

If you want to live in the kind of a town.

Like the kind of a town you like.

You needn't slip your clothes in a grip.

You'll only find what you left behind.

For there's nothing that's really new.

It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town.

It isn't your town—it's you.

Real towns are not made by men afraid.

Least somebody gets ahead.

When everyone works and nobody shirks.

You can raise a town from the dead.

And if you while you make your person.

At least.

Your neighbor can make one, too.

Your town will be what you want it to be.

It isn't your town—it's you.

Dog Ordinance

SECTION 1. All persons owning dogs within the said town of Middletown, Del., shall apply at the office of the Town Clerk for a tag to be duly numbered; and it shall be the duty of the owner of such dog or dogs to place the same upon a collar to be worn by each dog. Each dog owner shall pay the sum of one dollar for each tag. And it shall be the duty of said Clerk to enter in a Registry to be kept for that purpose, the name of each applicant, and the number of the tag issued to him.

SECTION 2. On and after the first day of March A. D. 1918 all dogs found running at large in the streets or elsewhere, within the limits of said Town, without a collar and tag duly issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, will be impounded for a period of 24 hours, and if the owner does not call for his dog before the expiration of that time, and pay a fine of 50¢, and an additional sum of one dollar for a tag, the dog will be promptly killed.

SECTION 3. Any person or persons owning or harboring a dog or dogs, and failing to comply with sections 1 and 2 of this Act within five (5) days after the same goes into effect, or any person or persons who may hereafter become the owners of or harbor any dog or dogs, and shall not immediately comply with the said Section, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a common nuisance and liable to a fine of One Dollar and Costs for each day the said nuisance is maintained and in default of same to be committed to the Workhouse for term not exceeding Sixty days, at the discretion of the Alderman.

BY ORDER OF THE
TOWN COMMISSIONERS
Middletown, Del., February 14th, 1918.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and buggies. J. C. GREEN.

WOOD FOR SALE—Cut in stove lengths, and ready to burn. \$4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to

H. S. BRADY,
Mt. Pleasant, Del.

Phone 62K11.

FOR RENT.—One of the best Fruit Farms in Delaware; possession March 12th 1918. In full bearing of over 100 acres on peaches, pears and apples of all the latest and best varieties.

C. W. LORD
Dover, Del.

DOG LICENSE TAGS

All persons owning Dogs are notified that they must be licensed, and tags are now ready and can be secured at the Town Office.

Public Sale!

Having rented my farm, I will sell without reserve at Public Sale, at "Oak Dale" one half mile east of Middletown on stone road to Odessa.

Thursday, February 28th, 1918

at 10 o'clock, a. m., sharp.

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

16 Head of
Horses, Mules & Colts

No. 1. HELEN, 11 yrs. old, sired by Barnett B., dam by Treno, weighs 1150 lbs., work or drive, as good as grows.

No. 2. J. C. A., 7 yrs. old, sired by Prince March, dam by Nutwood Prince, 16 lbs., weighs 1200 lbs., great big quick slave, will do anything he can for you.

No. 3. MAUD, Kentucky breed, very useful, do anything at all, good brood mare.

No. 4. CALKER, dark bay stallion, sired by Caulk's bay horse, good colt getter, 5 yrs. old and works every day in the year anywhere, an awful nice chunk.

No. 5. THELMO, weighs 1150 lbs., work or drive, good brood mare with great endurance, as good as I ever owned.

No. 6. PRINCE, 4 years old, sired by J. G. Cleaver's grey horse, work or drive.

Nos. 7 and 8. TON and EM, mare and horse mules, 4 years old, thoroughly broken everywhere, an awful nice terrier, running into lots of mules.

Nos. 9 and 10. NED and JULIA, mare and horse mules, 5 years old, thoroughly broken, quick, just come took them over.

No. 11. Dun mare colt, coming 3 yrs. old, fine size, used some.

No. 12. Dun horse colt, coming 3 yrs. old, good size, used some.

No. 13. THELMO A., mare colt, 2 yrs. old, dam No. 5, sired by Caulk's horse, this is a dandy.

No. 14. Sorrel horse colt, 2 yrs. old, dam No. 3, sired by the Townsend sorrel coach horse.

No. 15. Weanling horse colt, dam No. 5, sire No. 4.

No. 16. Black horse, 8 yrs. old, weighs 1200 lbs., work or drive, sound.

25 Head

CATTLE

14 milk cows all high grade Guernseys, some fresh now, several others will be fresh by day, sell 6 heifers from 6 months to 2 years old, 3 small bull calves, 8 months old, 1 1/2 years old. All this young stock is a Registered Bull, which I purchased at the Delaware Experimental Farm, but was sold last fall. This herd are most all home raised and worthy the attention of anyone interested in Guernseys. Some fine prospects. Will be glad to have the public inspect this stock before day of sale.

Hogs

5 brood sows, 1 boar, 9 hogs, weighing from 40 to 100 lbs., Poland China.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS
6 wagons, 2 made by L. V. Aspil & Son, 1 year old, 2 low down, iron wheel; 1 Deering binder, 1 Deering mower; 1 year old; 1 3-horse ele. hoe Thomas grain drill, new last fall; 1 New Idea manure spreader, new last spring; 1 Clover leaf spreader, 4 sulky cultivators, 3 hand cultivators, 1 hand spike tooth cultivator, 1 50-tooth spike harrow, 1 spring tooth harrow, 3 No. 40 Oliver plows, 1 No. 19 Oliver plow, 2 ten inch bottom sulky plows, 1 Ohio iron roller, 1 John Deere corn planter and wire, used two seasons; hay rake, 3 hay ruggings, 1 sled corn cutter, horse cart and harness, 1 open milk deerborn, 1 deerborn top, 1 grain fan, 1 seed fan, 1 1/2 foot clean sower, 50 white grain bags, 100 clean phosphate sacks, milk cans, buckets and Clover Leaf milk cooler, 2 serving cans, foot power milk bottle washer, 40-gallon lard furnace, 8-horse power Old gasoline engine, 1 No. 12 New Holland feed grinder, 1 No. 12 Ohio ensilage cutter, wire 30 feet of pipe; corn sheller and lots of belting, all in good shape; 3 sled wagon bodies.

Carriages and Harnesses

2 yoke carriages, one as good as new made by Columbus Buggy Co., 1 Caffery carriage pole, 1 Aspil deerborn pole, 1 Spudway sleigh and bells, single and double harness, six sets of wagon harness, 3 sets made by Schuven in perfect shape; 9 sets of plow harness, 15 horse and mule bridles, 15 hand made collars, 10 leather head halters, blinders, twelve fly nets, single double and three horse trees, forks, shovels, and everything usually found on a 170 acre farm.

STOVES—Two double heaters and chunk stove in perfect condition, 1 set of platform scales.

TERMS

All sums of \$20 the cash will be required, over that amount 9 months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

J. C. ALSTON.

Public Sale

The undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will sell without reserve, on the 'Ginn farm,' on the State road 2 miles south of Middletown,

Thursday, February 21st, 1918

at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp.

The following described property, to-wit:

8 Head of

Horses & Colts

No. 1. PRINCE, bay horse, good worker, also good driver, no better any where, 20 yrs.

No. 2. DAVE, bay horse, good worker, also good driver, 7 yrs.

No. 3. JOHN, black horse, good work horse, also a very good driver, 15 yrs. old.

No. 4. POLLIE, black mare, good worker anywhere, 13 yrs.

No. 5. SHERMAN, black horse, fine worker anywhere, 14 yrs. old.

No. 6. MAY, dark bay mare, good worker anywhere, also good brood mare, 9 yrs. old.

No. 7. DAN, bay colt, coming 2 yrs. old this spring.

No. 8. DANDY, dark iron grey, 1 yr. old in May.

6 Head of

MILCH COWS

3 with calves by their side, and 2 suppose will be in profit by day of sale, 1 later on, all good milkers.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

1 McCormick reaper, in good order; 1 Ontario drill in good working order; 1 Deering mower, new; 1 Champion power, 1 corn planter, in good order; 1 iron roller, steel-tooth rake, 3 Disk weeding machines, 1 wooden bed and springs, 2 gang plows, 1 wooden bed, 1 Disk, 2 sulky cultivators, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 Randal harrow, 2 hand plows, 2 hard cultivators, 2 twin harrows, 1 corn cutter, nearly new; 1 horse trough, forks, shovels, hoes and rakes, 2 good oak barrels, 6 milk cans, 1 milk strainer, 2 milk buckets.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Beds, mattresses, bedstead, 1 bedroom suite, chairs, stoves, rugs and carpets, some dishes, etc., some cooking utensils.

TERMS

All sums of \$20 the cash will be required, over that amount 9 months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

LEWIS FENNEMORE

D. P. HUTCHINSON, Auc.

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